OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price Torum Can'ts Fun Cort (Double Sheet), or Excertises Con'ts fun White, payable to the Carrier, and Montain, invariably in advance for the period deller-Advertisements toserted at the neural rurss. Althoral. rangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

#### SHEERMAN.

General SHERMAN is a very finitful theme for conjecture and speculation. These facts, however, may easily be argued from his anticipated capture of Savannah. He will thereby obtain a permanent base from which to operate through Georgia and South Carolina, and will succeed in his great plan of dividing the Southern Confederacy, as he will control the line of the Savannah river. His movement will render the retreat of General Hoop impracticable. Hoop must either co-operate with LEE by means of Eastern Tennessee or Southwest Virginia, or else drag on a precarious existence until his already wantag forces are exhausted.

The Southerners will find it impossible to repair the railroads which Surnman has so disastrously destroyed. Even the attempt to repair them would be rendered extremely hazardous, through the operations of Suzza-MAN's cavalry. Meanwhile the towns which he has plundered, and whose supplies he has made his own, have weakened the enemy by just so much as they have strengthened our army. Not until the future proves otherwise, can we be brought to believe that the hitherto brilliant exploits of SHERMAN will be crowned with a poor success. The Southern journals themselves are the best witnesses of the vigor and brilliancy with which his progress has been conducted.

#### MR. DAVIS'S PEACE RESOLUTIONS IN

THE UNITED STATES' SENATE. In the Senate, on the 12th instant, Mr. Dayrs, of Kentucky, according to previous a tax, although it was quite well understood notice, introduced his propositions to form the hasis of an arrangement to be submitted to a convention of all the States.

The first resolution proposes to form a State and Vermont; another out of Massachusetts, Bhode Island, and Connecticut, and another out of Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. As Mr. Davis belongs to the opposition, we take pleasure in referring him to his gospel, which in Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph 1, says:-" New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union ; but no newState shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as cell as of the Congress." Not having heard that a junction has being agreeable to nine, and therefore we cannot consider the first proposition of Mr. Davis as a happy auggestion.

The second proposition is that the President shall be chosen from the free and of the fact. slave States alternately, and that the Vice-President shall be chosen in the same manner. but that both officers shall not be chosen from the same section for the same term. This is somewhat of an improvement upon the old method, by which we received nearly all of our Presidents from the South.

We regret to say that Mr. Davis does not continue as satisfactory. The next proposition is that "all the States, in the month of January next before the expiration of the Prosidential term, shall present candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the free States for the one office, and the slave States for the other, as they may be respectively entitled to one and the other office," etc. This plan would be admirable, if we had already commenced upon this basis of settlement. If one section had already had its turn, we would know to a nicety which was entitled to the next Presideat. As we have not commenced, we would like to ask Mr. DAVIS which section can possibly be entitled to either office. Perhaps as Mr Lincoln will have been the last incumbent of the Presidential chair, the South is entitled to the next turn.

The fourth proposition is not material. It provides for the dismissal of certain officers of the Government at the pleasure of the Preddent. All of those enumerated may at present be dismissed by the President. The only change which this proposition makes, is that certain other civil officers must be nominated

to the Senate for dismissal. The fifth proposition is about the right of habeas corpus, trial by jury, freedom of worship and of the press, etc., all of which our Constitution at present guarantees. It is singular that Mr. DAVIS should think that, for the sake of religration, we need an amendment to the Constitution.

The sixth proposition is "that each State shall have exclusive right and power to establish within its own border in what subjects there shall be property, and all its local and and regulations concerning them." This, of

last gasp, this clause cannot be reckoned much in the way of a proviso,

The seventh proposition is "that private property shall not be taken for public property, and shall not be taken for public use, except to subserve some Constitutional opera-Bourses Cym's I'll was not of the Cay at New Donages then Government," etc. All of which is maked to Subscribers out of the Cay at New Person Two in Amendment V of the present Constitution.

The eighth proposition is "that no military necessity shall originate or confer any power except within the actual lines, and to supply Owing to the great livewage in the Circulation of Tox the ordinary milliary wants of each milliary wants of each milliary wants of each milliary board wants of each milliary boards in a seen as the closely it possible, to seem as insertion in all a core as the closely in possible, to seem as insertion in all a core collions. Mr. Davis'a resolution, supposed to be peacefully deliberating upon the previous propositions, it appears to us peculiar that they should be called upon to entertain a proposi tion involving the idea of continued civil was,

The ninth and last proposition is "that no negro shall be a citizen of the United States," Really, we must appeal to Mr. Davis' respect for State Rights. Besides, his former propositions make this a little difficult to promise. He wishes to make three States out of nine. and thereby deprive the North of several Senators, while he at the same time proposas to secure slavery to the South, and with it, of course, the three-fifths apportionment for Representatives. We think that he is, uninitionally, a little hard upon the North. If we give up our Senators, we must either insist upon the right of suffrage for the blacks of the North, or else the South must relinquish the three-fifths rule, which would be more than equivalent, owing to the numerical superiority of the negro population of the South. We cannot give up about a dozen Squators for

a Take them all in all, Mr. Davis's propositions are a little crude. As this is his first attempt at peace, perhaps he may do better. No man can be expected to do a thing wall, unless he has given some attention to the subject. We promise Mr. Davis the benefit of our criticism upon his next performance. He might improve so much by the time that peace really comes, that had his suggestions arrived earlier, they would have deserved serious consideration.

#### THE SCIENCE OF TAXATION.

Previous to the present civil war taxation for the support of the General Government was so inconsiderable in amount, and so, Indirect in the mode of its assessment and collection, as to be quite unfelt by the people Hardly anybody was conscious of paying a cent into the National Treasury in the form of by intelligent and reflecting persons that the Federal Government did, continually, derive a revenue from all orders and conditions of the people. That portion of the public inout of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, I come received in the shape of customs is really paid, not by the importer of the foreign goods on which the tariff is levied, but by the consumer. The importer, indeed, advances the duties in getting his imports passed through the Custom House; but the money so advanced is refunded by the first purchaser into whose hands the whole or any part of the goods comes, and he in turn is repaid the tax by the next purchaser, and so on until the whole merchandise on which the duties were originally paid by the importer gets into possession of the consumer, who pays in a lump the foreign cost of the goods, together with the customs tax and all other additions to the first price which accrue in the form of commissions, ever been contemplated between any two of freight, and so forth. It is easy to perceive the States enumerated, we may entertain a that this mode of taxing individuals is the reasonable doubt as to the likelihood of its | least operous of any, for the very reason that the tax is imposed and collected in such manner as to cover it up so effectually in the last price of the article taxed as to render him who finally and actually pays it totally unaware

But when this method of levying and gathering imposts becomes inadequate to supply the necessities of the National Treasury, as is now the case in this country, resort must be had, to some extent, to direct taxation, which is imposed per capita and paid by each taxable inhabitant to the collector. This renders each citizen sensible at once of the exaction made on his private purse for the maintenance of the Government, and he feels it in proportion as the aggregate amount of contribution he is required to pay is increased in its total sum, multiplied as respects the variety of forms it assumes, and rendered apparent in the manner of its payment. Hence it is the obvious policy of the Government to derive its revenue from taxes in the most indirect way possible, and also to comprehend the whole in as few distinct divisions or items of tax as

There can be no doubt of the ability of the people to bear that extent of taxation which the present and prospective exigencies of the Government may demand. But the important point to be gained is a system of taxation which shall be the most simple, economical, easy, and certain of execution, and at the same time least obnexious to the people because of its being so arranged in its operation as to touch them at few points and in the slightest practicable degree. But such a system is not to be extemporized by any Government not familiar with taxation in any other than its lightest, simplest, and most indirect modes, And this is the difficulty with which Congress and the Treasury Department have had to contend since the beginning of the war, and are still contending.

Wisdom in this matter, however, will come with experience; so that at some period in the future the people will hear a much larger burden of taxation than they now endure, and bear it, too, much more cheerfully, because rendered much less palpable to their senses.

There is one principle which should always domestic institutious, and to make all laws be observed in laying taxes, though it appears to have been partially overlooked by Congress

course, refers to slavery. As slavery is at its | hitherto. We mean that principle which secures at once promptness, certainty, cheapness, and indirectness in the collection of taxes. In order to accomplish these important ends, where the tax is not direct and specific, as in the case of a charge upon the income or property of the citizens, but imposed on articles of consumption, whether necessaries or luxuries, the tax should be fald, wherever possible, and as nearly as possible, on the raw material, rather than on the various and manifold forms which the material assumes through the processes of art and addustry. For example, instead of taxing specifically snuffs, chewing tobacco, and clears, a tax should be laid upon leaf tobacco in the hands of the producer, and it ought to be large enough to cover the whole revenue designed to be derived from this particular staple. This would greatly economize and facilitate the collection of the revenue by substituting one comprehensive Impost, leviable and payable at once, for several distinct taxes to be paid by and gathered from many different persons. The aggregate duty levied and collected from the producer in the first instance would follow the product taxed through all its subsequent phases of fabrication and sale, and be borne, at last, by the multitude of consumers, among whom it would be distributed in proportion to the amount respectively consumed by each.

At a recent Convention of the Tobacconists from all parts of the free States, held at the Cooper Institute, New York, the above-named principle of taxation was advocated. Mr. Gallagher, addressing the Convention, said: -"The object of the Convention was not to reduce "The object of the Convention was not to reduce the support to our glorious Government, which every go declizen was interested in maintaining, but to increase it. The way to do this was to tax tobacco in the leaf only; and if this plan was adopted, the Government would receive at least double the amount of revenue it now does from the present system, besides greatly reducing the expenses of collecting the same. Great cheating was done by those called "cellar" and "garret" respublishers. Two men making cities in a nanufacturers. Two men making cigars in

Mr. BURKE road a statistical pampblet, in which it was shown that we raised last year 429,390,771 pounds of tobacco. To tax this amount only five cents per pound would yield a larger revenue than the Government had collected in two years. At twenty-five cents per pound it would produce the enormous sum of \$107,392,092; and as the present Rebellion must soon draw to an end, in a few years the country would produce as much tobacco as it did in 1860. The Convention recommended that the Government lay the duty on the leaf tobacco, and adjourned with cheers for the Union and the flag of our country.

The same principle is capable of general application to all kinds of produce, in their unmanufactured form, and it adopted in practice as far as it can be conveniently done, would simplify the process of obtaining revenue by taxation in a wonderful degree.

The British system of excise was once grievously oppressive, because it dealt directly and specifically with too many and minute subjects. Rev. SIDNEY SMITH ridiculed it once in one of his most humorous yet sarcastic paragraphs. The plan has since been reformed and now, with fewer taxes levied in gross on a comparatively limited number of items in the excise list, an equal or larger revenue is realized than under the old system.

This whole subject, however, is not to be reduced to a perfect scheme in practice without much consideration and experiment, and our statesmen are likely to have their ingenuity exercised upon it very thoroughly within the next few years. In the meantime Congress might profitably study the modes of taxition now in operation in other enlightened countries and gain from that source all the light that comes only from protracted experience.

## OLD SLAVES.

Within the ten years prior to 1800 occured the deaths of two slaves in Alabama at the age of one hundred and thirty years each, and of one in Georgia of the age of one hundred and thirty-seven years. They beheld the first years of slavery in this country. They were witnesses to its early progress. They saw it in all the vigor and prime of its prosperity. They experienced many of its sufferings and miseries and all the ameliorations which are said to be attached to it. They were acquainted with it in all its manifestations. And they, too, saw it in its decay. If reason and the spirit of prophesy, could have animated their worn-out minds it is worth while reflecting with what emotions they would regard the possibilities and the certainties which shall mark the fortunes of slavery. It is a question which has been submitted to the test of years, and which embraces in its bosom causes that stretch far into the past, are results that greatly affect the future. These old slaves who are gradually dying off, and monuments of wrong and oppression. They are the contrastive pictures which we place opposite to the revolutionary heroes who cherish the sears they won in their battlings for freedom. If these old slaves are not intelligent enough to anticipate the dawning glories of universal liberty, they have at least acquired that sad sensitiveness in regard to the results of slavery which supersedes the calmer deductions of reason.

One of these old slaves we once met, and the remembrance of him is suggestive of the very great change which was since resulted in slavery and its prospects. As late as 1856, 'Uncle Giles," as he was called, was one hundred and five years of age. He was the property of Julian C. Buffen, son of Edmund RUFFIN, the man who fired the first gan on Fort Sumter. That slave, if he be living yet, must be one hundred and thirteen years of age, and lived eight years ago in Prince George county, Virginia. How suggestive to thinking men are the experiences which we know must be possessed by slaves of such an age as this! The eyes which opened upon slavery flourishing, close now upon its de cadence and death.

#### RICHHOND PHYSICIANS AND THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

The physicians of Richmond have been convicted of a fondness for gold. Not content with bleeding their patients, they have got to work at bleeding the Confederate purse. They are willing to make sacrifices. They are willing to be paid in gold. They are agreeable on that condition to receiving for their professional services one-half of the rates prior to the war. They make this sacrifice because they are exempt from military service, for the accommedation of the public. The Richmond. Whig thus feelingly alludes to the fact :-

Whig thus feelingly alludes to the fact.—
"The physicians of this city have held a meeting, and decided to charge for their professional services one half of the rates prior to the war, penalte in gold, or its equivalent in Confederate money at the time of payment. This "service is mude in consequence of the fact that 'they are exempt from military service for the accommodation of the public.' It is not very certain, however, that the physicians have made any 'sacrifice' in the change of their terms. I arroad financiers have asserted and undertaken to demonstrate that the intrinsic value of gold in the monstrate that the intrinsic value of gold in the Confederate States has doubled since the com-mencement of the war, or, in other words, that a gold dollar will buy as much mow as it required two gold dollars to pay for before the war. At all cents, we conture to assert that uncenths fibe parients of our physicians would not only be delighted with one half of their former income paid in gold, but would be content to receive one firlt in that precious metal. "If gold is to be recognized as the only stand-ard of value by which to measure the deprecia-

tion of Confederate Treasury notes, the practice should be general. If the doctors are to be paid in gold or its equivalent, let this be the provailing ode of adjusting accounts among all profession and trades. The physicians have set the example, and it will probably have its inflaence ere

#### NEWS JOTTINGS.

-The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune estimates the Rebel loss at the battle of Franklin at 6000, and the Federal loss at 2000.

-The Manchester, N. H., Low Price Association is now delivering its wood at a price which renders its cost to the consumer, including the cost of surveying and hauling, \$7 60 per ton. -Among General Butler's good things at Nor-

folk, outside of his military operations, is the establishment of a savings bank for freedmen. which has received \$24,000 already. -Dr. Gwin, ex-Senator of California, has been

made Governor-General of the State of Sonora by the Emperor Maximilian, through the influence of Napoleon. Gwin is a Robel, and mischief may be meant by his Mexican appointment. -Mr. C. A. Ely, of Georgia, Ohio, in his will

\$5000 in addition for books, and the income of \$10,000 every alternate year for books or works of art for the library. -Professor Goldwin Smith, of England, is the guest of George Bancroft, of New York, the his-

gave a block of buildings to found a library, and

torian. Professor Smith read a paper before the New York Historical Society, Tuesday evening, on the History of the University of Oxford. He will sail for home to-morrow. -John Leech, the artist, left a father, a widow,

and two young children (a son and daughter) The son is said to inherit his father's genius. The family is in possession of all the drawings ever made by the distinguished artist, and they will prove in themselves a snug little fortune.

-By the message of Governor Smith, of Rebe Virginia, it appears that the expenses of the Old Dominion, which, since the commencement of the Rebellion has been shorn of one-third of its wealth, resources, and population, during the fiscal year ending October, exceeded the receipts by rearly eleven million ave hundred thousand dollars. The debt of the State on the 1st of October, 1863, was thirty-five million, to which the deficiency in 1861 must be added, making the present indebtedness over forty-six million of dollars.

## THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

Few bave yet begun to realize the extent of the twelve States and Territories on our Western borders, whose vast stores of mineral wealth are notice.—Sacribes unprecedented. The large four borders, whose vast stores of mineral weath are yet to attract teeming multitudes to them. Cali-tornia has 158,687 square miles, containing 101,659,680 acres; Dakota, 148,932 square miles and 95,316,480 acres; Newada, 81,539 square miles and 52,184,960 acres; Colorado, 104,500 square miles and 69,880,000 acres; New Mexico, 121,201 square miles and 78,688,640 acres; Actions, 126,141 square miles and 80,730,240 acres; Uab, 106,382 square miles and 68,081,489 acres; Cream 8, 248 square miles and 69,881,480 acres; Cream 8, 248 square miles and 69,887,20 acres; Oregon, 94,248 square miles and 60,958,720 acres Oregon, 94,248 square miles and 60,958,722 acres; Idaho, 326,375 square miles and 298,878,729 acres; Nebraska, 75,955 square miles and 44,796,160 acres; Washington, 69,994 square miles and 48,636,800 acres; Kansas, 81,318 square miles and 52,043,520 acres; making a total of 1,496,310 square miles and 957,738,400 acres, of which only 61,738,546 have been disposed of Idaho alone will make five States as large as Pannaylanda or New York. Pennsylvania or New York.

Nevada the Banner State. We think our new State is entitled to the banner we finish our new state is clining to the obanice for the largest majority in proportion to its total vote. The whole vote of the State, including the soldiers' vote, will be about 11,000, and the Union majority 3500. This gives the Copperbeads 3750, and the Union party 7250, or two to one, within a fraction. There may be a State in the Union that has done better, but we do not believe it. In sucher respect we think it entitled to the banner. another respect we think it entitled to the banner. Every officer, State and Legislative, is a sound Union man. The Legislature is unanimous. This s no good place for snakes, and we hour of severa that are about to crawl down to Mexico to join old Duke de Lime Point Gwin. Joy go with them!-- Virginia (Nevada) Union. [The Union men of Nevada have done nobly, and are entitled to the highest credit. Yet, they will undoubtedly have to yield the banner to Vermont—"the Star that never sets." The vote of Vermont is 42,419 Union to 13,522 Copperhaad, or more than three to one. There is no discredit however, in being beaten by Vermont.]

## An "Arkansaw" Joke.

The Honston Telegraph publishes a letter from amden, Arkansas, from which we extract the An old parson who resides here related to me

An old parson who resides here related to me resterday an incident which occurred is this town. The parson was attending a dying soldier. During his last hours he became delificous, and after muttering incoherently for some time, at last became quiet. Just before he died, some one fired a gun in the woods near by. The dying soldier heard it, and slowly opening his eyes, closed them again; and as he did so, muttered, "There goes another hog!" and died.

LAYING TELEGRAPH CARLIS,-A new plan or laying telegraph cables has been suggested It is proposed to wind the cable on huge flowing reels, to be towed by the seamer, so that the lin will unroll as the steamer advances. The advantages to be derived from this plan are that the cable can be colled at once at the manufactory on the reels; that the liability to break is much less; and that, in case of stormy weather, the steamer will not be obliged to proceed, but may simply detach itself from the cable, and watch the position of the reels, resuming its connection therewith upon the subsidence of the storm.

#### MCLEAN-RICHARDSON.—on the 18th betast, by the Rev. J. D. Sewins, SiUGH Montan to Man? C. aughter or the late Thos. P. Birthardson, all of this city. DIED.

BOND.—On Sunday, Hith inst. JANE STRVENSON ROND, in the Bith year of her age. The relatives and rheads of the family are respect-ully invited to gitsent the funeral, from the residence deer husband No. 228 8. Thirdential street, on Thurs-ay morning, Inki maiant, at 10 o'clock. LUBOIS -On the 12th after a lingeries libes, Mrs. M AllALA B., wife of Mr. Cornelius Dubois, in the 48th The relatives and friends are respectively invited to the relatives and friends are respectively invited to aftend the funers, from the residence on her husband, he 384 N. Arcond street on Thursday, at 18 o'clock Funeral services at 8t. John's Method that Krascops church, Third a reet, below George: Interment at Oad

surns. Third arrest, below theorge; intermed at Oad Linew' Cornelory.

NY W PGLD:—On Priday, the Oth metant, READECOA, while of solut L. Newbook.

Her re-attwee and relunds are respectfully invited to brus her funeral from her late residence, No. 741 ring Garcen arrest, on the trying attenuence, the lifetimant at 10 clock, without further notice. Intermediately Advices.

at Laurel Hill.

PALMER. On Monday, the 12th instant, at her residence Grante 10th. Baltimore county. Md. Mrs. MARY PALMER, widow of the late Henjamin Palmer, in the 8th year of her age. (Bleninghia Va., papers please copy.) please copy.]

REA.—At the realizate of his hrether-in-law, Joseph Wray, Esq., Beaver, Beaver county, on Frail, J. Scholler, of parameters, SAMUEL J. REA. in the 32th year of his

sge.

BTCKES.—On Monday, the 12th metant, Mrs. NAUAII
A. widow of fictbert N. States, and Cambine of the lane
without H. Stateson, aged 43 years.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attent the fourest, from her late residence, Monvestows,
New Jessey, on Thirteday morning, Ison location, at 10

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. \$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALES \$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE. \$8,000,000 WORTH FOR BALE.

Every person desirous of purmissing or selling city pro-party should call on one at once. A new monthly Cata lague is now being compiled, that all persons should avail themselves of his great acresses ar they wish to dispose

ARCH STREET BI, EGANT DWHILE tot, north side, west of Fifteenth, Lot 22 by 100. Only \$10,000. ANOH STREET,-Two large first-class Dwellings, wost

of Penih street. Loss 34 and 25 feet front by 140 and 180 and 180 and 190 and 190,000. ARCHSTREET .- VERY LARGE 

drep to Cherry street. Large garden, stable, etc. Price only \$35,700. Immediate possession. ARCH STREET, - Store and Iswalling, very large, aftered magnificently, and located in the most business portion of

etc. Price \$1.00
ARCH STREET -STORE AND DWELLng. No. 119, east of Second strest. Lot 17 by 101 reit deep. Would be an excellent location for the wholesale liquor trade. Price only \$4000. Now empty.

Elegant side yard Dwei ing on Franklin street, above Poplar. Lot 72 by 110. Price only \$11,000

I.ARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON serenth street, showe Spring Carden. Lot 44 by 95 Price only \$13,800. Every modern apovenlance. ARCH STRUET - Neat four-story lowelling, west of Twanty first street. Lot 18 by 125. Price only 20100. SPLENDID DOUBLE MANSION ON 6PLENDID Doodle yard and deep lot. Price

40.000. Immediate possession. Neat Dwelling, No. 288 S. Tenth street. Has three-story ionble back buildings. Price \$6500.
PINE STREET,-Two very neat four-story Dwellings.

reat of Seventrenth and west of Eighteenth street. Lots 22 by 100. Price \$12,00 each.

PINE STREET.—NEAT DWELLING,
So. 1672. Lot 18 by 100 to Helmith street, with a dwelving on that front. Only \$1400 clear, for both. Magnificent four-stary brown stone Dweiling, on Spruce,

west of Nincteenth. Price \$21,000 Neat marble front Dwelling, Vine, west of Seventeenth. Lot 22 by 125 to a street. Price only \$10,500. THREE NEAT SIDE-YARD DWELLage on Fifteentin arrest, above Oxford, Lota 21 by 100

feet. Price \$6500. One now empty.

Next new Dweilings, cast side of Tweilth, above Thompon . Lots 16 by 05. Prices from \$5700 to \$5000. NEAT FOUR STORY DWELLING ON Broad street, south of Oxford, Picton atone up the first story. I ot 20 by 200 feet to a street. Only \$10,500.

Next Dwelling, Seventh street, above Noble. Lot 18 by NEAT DWELLING, MARSHALL, ABOVE

Buttonwood street, in spiendid order. Price only \$6500. Pirst-class neighborhood. Nest Dwelling, No. 71s Brown street, twalve rooms. Lot 18 by 85 feet. Only \$4000. Besides near 2000 others. Every person destrous of purchasing should call on use first. Catalogues gratia, and sent to any address, (SCORGE C. MILLER,

Practical Real Estate Operator (for the last twenty years), and five-story building at the northwest error of Third street and Harmony court (north of Walnut). Lot 22 fee front by 120 feet deep on Harmony court. Price \$28,000 cost \$40,000, will rent for \$5000 per annum. Only \$6000

cash required. ALSO A MAGNIFICENT LARGE
Mandon on the very best portion of Walnut street.

Large front and very deep lot. Splandid Stable, Coadiouse, Garden, &c. Price \$55,000 and no abatement. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Sroker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS. reflecting all recent improvements in Carding. Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten ALFRED JENES & SOW

# MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES,-WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bodied may be perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Tard-and on board United States ships of war on forcing

tations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Retter compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTES paid upon sullstment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Emidaryons, No. 111 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce skreet, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. G. McCAWLET, S-2 Major and Restuiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on firlenghs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

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PERSENTATION SWORDS Made to order at the sherical notion, which for richness and magnaticence challenge to uposition no other bowse in the country from himse toe MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MARKER.

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SANDEGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 Norw
adically cured by E C. EVERETT'S Froming Patent
archivaling Pressare Trues. Superior Rhadio Bolts.
Enable Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Bracos, Suspensories, Cruthes, &c. ries, Crutches, Ac. Leales attended by Mrs. B. C. RYREETT. myst-ty

#### WANTS.

TO MANUPACTURERS .- TO BRAT. A New Factory Building, just completes, with twenty horse power, to a practical spinner, with three or few rate of first-class weekles markinery, adapted to spin reason of the class of the class to the control of the c

19-14-60

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. CANVAMSERS

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to whom Little at COMMINSIONS will be paid.

Address "E. W." at the Office of this paper, giving
manus and address.

12-16-34\*

LERIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKE-TREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanned.—The Ballimer and Ohis Ballrage
Company want a number of experienced saltraid men to
ten a pant a witnessess frequential traits, on its tire several
divisions between Radinger and Wineding, and Parkerstens. The best warm will be paid and regular musleytens given to such men as will reported ethest of the foltowing sagarts, who are achieved to take them on duty—
A. J. Pathmore City, Mc.

D. LAIRY, Agant Form Division, Mariinsburg, one
but dred under from Ballimere.

J. Walla, agant Parkers, Fiedmonia,
W. CAER, Agant at Grafton for the Parkersburg read,
and

J. B. FOED, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Diriston. W. P. eMITH, Master of Transportation. Ballimore, M. d. Discember 5, 1984. 12-13-13.

LOR SALE-THE FOLLOWING MACHIberg, as J CHENDES, SINGS, Franklird Damask Facing Power Lorins, 70 inches wide, single box, made by Jenka: child from a 63 inches wide, do, This ABOVE LORS ARE ADAPTED FOR MAXING DOUBLE WITCH LANNELS. Six deadle box seems the rice with, sixuad a 4 shutles, one of Damight's doubling soft whiting machines, and one of Jenks & Ston's apposing frames. 12-11-49

RARE CHANCE -COUNTRY WOOL S hell! I sho flaw, Lath and Picket Mill, with fine war: well located for qualities. For sale law and n cary terms, or exchanged for cut property. For our cut are, address flox look, Fost Office. 12-12-51 rp.

BOARDING.-SECOND-STORY FRONT PRONT PROMIT 19 12-45

DEMOREST FOR JANUARY !!! GODEY FOR JANUARY !!! HABPER FOR JANUARY!!! PUTCHER'S, No SOR CHESNUT Street. 30 CTS.1 30 CTS.1 30 CTS.1

HARPER FOR JANUARY. PITCHER'S. N. SOS CHESNUT STREET

CHALLEN'S HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS. We publish this day—
FARTERN TALES, Howarded
BOULESTORNES, in verse, on tinted paper, disse

LITTLE PILCHIMS IN THE HOLY LAND. Alex, now editions of the TOUNG.

Also, new editions of their NTANDAMD HULDAY BOOKS, PALESTINE, PAST AND FUENERS! FEDITS AND FLOWERS OF PALESTINE. EL. REUDS. 71E. RULY CITY OF THE GREAT RING. CITY OF THE GERAT KING.
A'l magnificantly attaitement, and bound in energy mate.
WEITING DESES, FORTFOLIOS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

No. 1308 CHESNUT Street

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!! PRISONS IN WANT OF STOVES.
JOHN MCK NIGHT.
No. 1411 MARKET Bused,
Is solling off his large stack of superior
OAS BURNING STOVES
At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time
the remaining stock will be sold at public suction. 13-3-47

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PAIRMOUNT AND

OFFICE OF THE PAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street. City Passenger Railway. Company, No. 26a CALLOWHILL Street.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Pairmonnt and Arch Street City Passenger Hallway. Company, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company. So. 263 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURDAY. He Post intestant, at 4 o'clock P. M. to take into considers for the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Festmeont will, Maxima, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Festmeont and Arch Street City Passenger Stalway Company, for Le merging and concentration of the corporaty rights, powers, privingers, tranchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Hallway Company, into and with the Hestowelle, Mastua and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, and to vete for the adoption or rejection of the same.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANUA AND FAREMOUSE PASSENGER RAILBOAD CONTANY - Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of C. B. Burgar, Edm., No. 455 WALNUT Street, Palladelphile, out THUMSDAY, the 22th historiant at 1 celled P. M. to take into consideration the agreement made on the day, between the Directors and Manuagers of the Farmount and Arch Street City Fassenger Eallway Company, and the Directors and Manuagers of the Harmount and Arch Street City Fassenger Eallway Company, for merging and consolidation of the Street City Passenger Ballway Company into and with the Hestonville, Manuager and Company, and with the Hestonville, Manuage, and Fairmount and Arch Trick Passenger Ballway Company into and with the Hestonville, Manuage, and Fairmount Fassenger Unioned Company, and to vote for the adoction or rejection of the same.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1864.

B. DUNGAN, President.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1864.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO, 1216

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216
CRESSUT Sizest.
PRILADER THE December 18, 1864.
At the Stated Meeting of the Union Leanue, held becomber 13, 1864, the millowing Officers ward elected to calve during the equating year.

J. OUTTINGHAM PREL. Wm. H. Ashburni, Admin's E. Berie, Horace Binney, Jr., Morron McMichael. Morrion McMichael.
1988 Deni. Smith. Jr.,
No.B. Browne,
18-20 Orne,
11, C. Lote,
Wm. S Shras.
Ethersite Wallace, M. D.,
Cativalader Hildes. J. I. Clarke Hare, Lindley Sanyth, Jan L. Clamboro, Chas Gilbors, Geo H. Beker, Jos. S. Tevanged, Geo. Whitney, J. B. Kenney,

GEORGE H. BOKER. 17-11-11 PRILADELPHIA AND BRADING

PHILAPELPHIA, December 12, 1864. Notice is hereir given to the ricekhoiters of this Com-pany that the Annual Meetin, and an Election for Fran-dent, at Macantra, Treasurer, and Horretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (with of January next, at WILLIAM II. WELLIA, Receipter. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

— Tepasyment of Arts. Two examination of the first Certaes, at the since of the First Term, will be held in the feddering order—

Monday, 13t. From 9 to 14, Juntors, by Professor Kandal (Analythes Geotamiry), explicit. From 11 to 1, seniors, by Professor Fracer (Artsmanny), oral Traceley, 13th. From 9 to 11. Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Literial Calculur), and sephenomens, by Professor Glacks & Edminist of the English Laurence), with Wednessay, 14th. From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Hadden (Horzes Egistics), seni Suphonizora, by Professor France (Hylbody), written, From 11 to 1, seniors, by Professor Horzes (Intelicunal Philosophy), and Trachment, by Professor Aben (Artigone of Suphodies), and Francisch, by Professor Kendall (Alestra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor (Horzes Philosophy), exit.

Friday, 16th. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor (Oppee (Mahata Fried Fortifications) oral.

Menday, 19th. From 9 to 11, Froshmen, by Professor Alben (Asnophon's Belletines), oral. From 16 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Alben (Phenoglies, Siellan Espeliition), oral. From 16 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Goppee (Weber's Universal Heistory), oral.

to I, Preshmen, by Processor Copper
History, aral.
Wednesday, Mat.—From S to II, Sophamoras, by Pressec
Nordackant (Tacting's History), oral.
Flurades, 250.—From S to II, Freshmen, by Presence
Fackson (Livy), oral.
OROBORIALLEN. GEORGE ALLEY, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATABRE JAACNERO, BLINDINGOS, AND CATARSER.

J. 18AACH, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ractrects all discases apportanting to the above members with
the stancer success. Testimulais from the smart reliable
acorpose in the effer can be seen at his offices, Me. 417 Plays
fixed. The Medical Faculty are invited by accompany
their patients, as he has no oversiz in his procise. Some